ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

THE AUSTRIANS NOT YET OVER THE PO.

Repulsed at Trassinato with Low

CHANGES IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

DEATH OF BARON HUMBOLDT.

St. John's, N. B., Wednesday, May 18-1; p. m. The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool, on Saturday, the 7th inst., passed Cape Rece on Monday evening, en route to Halifax and Boston.

She was boarded by the Associated Press News Agent, and the following summary of her news pro-

Considerable delay was unavoidable in its transmis sion, owing to the fact that the line from this place to the Cape is not completed. It will doubtless be com pleted in a week or ten days, when such provoking delays will be in a measure avoided.

No battle had yet been fought. The Austrians crossed the Pe, and made a further advance into Pledmont, but the inundations are said to have compelled them to make a partial retreat.

The Austrians were repulsed in an effort to crothe Po at Trassinatto, with considerable loss.

The dilatoriness of the Austrians excites great surprise. Their vanguard was at Tronzara. The Sardinians, it was reported, had seized all the

Austrian merchant vessels at Genoa. The French in a few days would muster a hundred thousand troops in Piedmont.

The Emperor Napoleon remained at Paris, but was expected to start for the army on the 12th. There are whispers of martial law in Paris after hi

The Emperor of Austria was preparing to take the chief command in Italy.

The Ministerial gain at the English elections is com puted at twenty-five. The screw-steamer Lebanon, from New-York April

21, arrived at Liverpool May 1. The screw-steamer Iodian, from Portland April 23,

arrived at Liverpool May 5. The banking house which had suspended at Vienna was that of Cornslein & Keter, and the amount of their liabilities was £2,000,000.

THE VERY LATEST.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 7. Baron Humbeldt died yesterday. Paris, Saturday, May 7.

Marshal Vaillant and Count Walewski are appointed members of the Privy Council. Gen. Randon succeeds to the Ministry of War and M. Royer becomes President of the Senate.

M. Delangle retires from the Ministry of the Interior to the Ministry of Justice, and the Duke of " Padone" becomes Minister of the Interior.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 29,000 bales, of which 1,200 bales were on speculation and 2,000 for export. Prices had decline djayd, but quotations were nominal, accept for Middling, which showed much irregularity. The sales on Friday were 4,000 bales, the market closing dot at the following quotations: New-Orleans Fait, 75d; do. Middlings, 6jd., Mobile Fait, 7d., do. Middlings, 6jd.; The William Commercial State of Thade.—Advices from Marchester continue to be unfaverable. There was but little inquiry for goods;

ices were weak, and sales quite unimportant.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. - Messrs, Rich LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MAINET.—Messys. Richardson, Spetce & Co. report Breadstuffs dull and slitchly declined since To slay. Wheat opened with a large speculative inquiry and an excited market, and an advance of 9d. on all descriptions, but it subsequently subsided. Flour was dull and offered at 623d. decline since Toesday, quotations are cominal at 12 (215). Wheat also dull at 629d. decline since Decaday; quotations nominal; W. stern Red. 9/2013/6, White, 10/2013/6, Coro dull and declined 326d.; Mixed, 7/2071/1, Yellow, 7/2073/3, White 8/120/6.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MAIRET.—Messys. Bigland, Albya & Co. Richardson, Spence & Co., James Molfeury & Co., and others, quote large savances on nearly all descriptions of Provisions. Beef was bueyent at the opening and advanced fully 1(220), closing quiet and steady at the advance. Fork also opened bueyant and advanced. Fork also opened bueyant and advanced of 60 (262). Tallow declined, and sching at 57/62639/65 but steady at 90/2 bbl. Lard ilrm. and holders demanding an advance to 60/262/. Tallow declined, and sching at 57/62639/65 but but been.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET .- Ashes firm; Pote consideraby advanced, and quoted at 30,6372,6; Pearls steady at 31,6. Sugar steady. Coffee dull. Rice firm, and advanced 1), chesing quiet. Fish Oils are unchanged; aske unimportant, timeed Oil 31,633. Rodu firm at 4,5 on the spot, and 4,5 to arrive. Spirits Turpentine firm at a slight advance; it is quoted at 42,634.5. Tea weak in price, and rather inactive.

Latest—Saturday Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales to-

LONDON MARKET. - Messrs, Baring Brothers quote: LONDON MARKET.—Mosers. Briting Brothers quotes. White August and quotations barely maintained. White 542 58/.; Red 59254. Flore 226754. I kon dult, Welsh Rails 56/. Welsh Bars 26. Correst heavy, and declined 3/44. (1) SALTHERER advanced 1/. Spirits Turkenting dultand easier, quoted at 45/6. Rice opened firm, but closed dult. Lonseru declined slightly, and selling at 29/. Other arthries unchanged

declined slightly, and selling at 29). Other articles unchanged and quiet.

The London Money market is active. The Bank of England had advance d its rates to 4] \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent. The specie in its vault had decreased \$\frac{2}{4}\$\$\$ \$\text{Stot}\$ dince the last weekly returns. Consels closed on Friday at 90 [270] for money and account. Bar Silver 5 [2]; Egges 76.4 Latest—LosDox, Saturday, 11 a. m.—Consols are at 90 [270]. Havre, May 4.—Corron very dull; sales of the week, including yesterday, 1,000 bales. The decline on the week is fully 20 fet. Tree ordinairs, 1041, bas 971 Berabstrurs quiet at a slight decline on all descriptions, excepting Wheat, which has advanced all hity. Fot Assas dull. Pearls firm. Size firm, a selse't advanced considerably. All other articles unchanged.

Anerican Stocks.—Messars, Baring Brothers report Federal Securities slightly declined; Railway Bonds depressed. Messars Bell & Co. report State Eucks depressed, but not exceeding 2 \$\psi\$ cent. Railway Bonds considerably declined, with but few sales.

SACKVILLE, N. B., May 18-8 p. m. The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax at about 10 o'clock a. m. to-day. The report for the Associated Press was, as usual, placed first in the Habfax tele graph office, but it was withheld by orders of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company, and precedence given to the speculators' report, which, in turn, has been delayed here by reason of previous occupancy of the wires by the Cape Race and other reports of the Agent of the Associated Press. The conduct of the Halifax managers compelled the Agent of the Association to express the regular report through by herses, and therefore the balance of the report w not reach here until to-morrow (Thursday). In order that the private patrons of the line may be incor little as possible, they will, we understand be served in advance of the transmission of the full details to the Associated Press. Private dispatches, therefore, will be first in order to-morrow (Thursday forenoon, but the chief points of the Press report wil be sent in season for the regular evening editions.

The Canada is understood to have sailed from Halifax for Boston at about 2 o'clock this afternoon, and may arrive there at about midnight to-morrow.

THE BRIDGE OF BUFFALORA. THE SLOW PROGRESS OF THE AUSTRIANS EX

PLAINED.

Much surprise is expressed by many persons that the
Austrians, after crossing the Ticino, should have made
such slow progress in their march of invasion, when
every hour to them is so important. It is stated in a
letter from Turin that the Sardinians have blown up
the bridge of Buffelow fellow trees across the roads. every hour to them is so important. It is stated in a
letter from Turin that the Sardioians have blown up
the bridge at Buffalora, felled trees across the roads,
and cut the dykes, and thus have overflowed the fields
this side the Ticino. This, perhaps, will account for
the delay of the Austrians. Many of the roads across
the plains of Sardinia, now the seat of war, are or
were lined with rows of full-grown trees, and a very
little labor would materially obstruct the roads for two
or three days at least. A correspondent of ours, having
recently traveled, by carriage, from Milan to Twin by
Buffalora, Novara and Vercelli, sends us an extract
from his journal written on the spot, which may be
interesting to the reader now that this part of Sardinis
is so suddenly made famous:

"Novara, Sept. 24.—We left Milan this morning in
a carriage for Novara, arriving here at 4 o'clock this
afternoon. The road is good all the way, being nearly
straight and a dead level, with the exception of one or
two slight and gradual ascents and descents. We
crossed on foot the magnificent granite bridge over the
Theino at Buffalora. This bridge is 1,000 feet long,
and is the finest bridge I ever saw away from city or
town. It has eleven arches of uniform size, and is

Ticino at Bullaiora. This bridge is 1,000 feet long, and is the finest bridge I ever saw away from city or town. It has eleven arches of uniform size, and is built of immense blocks of hewn granite, at a cost of nearly \$700,000. Such a bridge could not be built for a million of dollars in the United States. The parapets are of hewn granite in immense blocks, four feet high, two feet wide and six feet long; sidewalks on each side of solid blocks of granite, and double train ways of the same material for carriages. Indeed, the bridge

is perfect, and withal so sternly simple that not a dollar appears to have been expended for mere organient. Utless blown up by guspowder, or thrown up by an eart'quake, it would last until the cod of time.

"The Ticino is a rapid, clear stream, running through the plain, with here and there and bars at the sides and in the center of the river. In traveling today we saw many diches, through which clear

to-day we saw many ditches, through which clear water was running, and in some places the plain was

"An extensive system of brigation prevails in this part of Italy, and the fields on our route to-day are entitivated like a garden—vines, mulberry trees, corn. (N.Y. Express. grass, &c., are luxuriant."

Returning Pike's Peak Miners.

St. Louis, Thursday, May 18, 1859. The St. Joseph correspondent of The Democrat notices the arrival at that place of 100 Pike's Peakers, who give deplorable accounts of mining prospects and suffering on the Plains. It is estimated that 20,000 men are now on their way, all or most of whom, destitute of money and the necessaries of life, are perfectly reckless. Desperate threats are made of burning Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth and other owns, in consequence of the deception used to inluce emigration. Two thousand men are reported fifty miles west of Omaha in a starving condition. Some of the residents of Plattesmouth have closed up their business and fled, fearing violence at the hands of the enraged emigrants.

LEAVESWORTH, Wednesday, May 18, 1859. The Rocky Mountain News of April 23, the first paper published in the mining region, is received. It contains voluminous gold news, all of a favorable character.

The Overland Mail.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, May 18, 1859. The Overland Mail has arrived with San Francisc

lates of the 25th ult.
Senators Broderick and Gwin were mustering their respective forces for the ensuing campaign. The will be two Democratic tickets in the field, Lecompt and Anti-Lecompton.

The State Convention is to be held at Sacramento

The State Convention is to be held at Sacrament, June 15.

The San Francisco markets were quiet and un-changed; buyers were waiting the overrine fleet of clippers.
Arrived at San Francisco, ship Northern Chief, from

New-York. d from San Francisco, ship Sea Nymph, for

Advices from Tabiti of the 22d of March state that a revolution is anticipated—the natives being deter mined not to submit to the terms of the French Gov

Indian Troubles in Texas.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 17, 1859. Austin, Texas, advices to the 11th inst. state th Capt. Bayer entered the Upper Reserve on the 3d with 50 men, and killed fitteen Indians, and fied. A party of Dragoons and Indians were pursaing nim. There was great excitement, and the Indians in the Lower Reserve had left their farms for Capt. Rio's encamp-

The Southern Pacific Railroad

Convention.

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention adopted solutions to-day approving of the compromise, and are new policy recommending the stockholders to ake a loan and pay the installments by the 10th of one or forfeit their stock. The Convention then addressed in the convention of the

DEATH OF HUMBOLDT.

The recent notices of the gradual decline of this illustrious European philosopher have prepared the public for the intelligence of his decease, which is announced as having taken place in Berlia on the 6th of May. Had he lived but a few days more than four months longer he would have completed the ninetieth year of his age. His fame belonged not only to Europe, but to the world; and in this country especially, probably no man who was known to us only through the medium of his scientific writings was held in equal reverence and admiration. The simple record of his life forms the noblest monument to his memory. We need only gather up the successive facts in his career to show that the "man of the century" has been taken from

the world. Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt was born in Berlin, Sept. 14, 1769. His father, who was a man of military and civil distinction in Prussia, died when his son was but ten years old, but the latter still enjoyed the advantage of a sin gularly careful education. He studied at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, at Berlin, and at Göttingen, de voting himself chiefly to the natural sciences, to the Greek language, and to the application of ience to the practical arts. Among his early instructors in the former were Blumenbach, Beck mann, and Lichtenberg. His university studies were varied by excursions to the Harz Mountains, and to the vicinity of the Rhine, which occasioned the first-fruits of his literary labors, in a work en titled, "The Basalt on the Rhine" (1790).

In the Spring and Summer of that year, accou panied by one or two congenial friends, he made tour through Belgium, Holland, England, and France. The acquaintance of Sir Joseph Banks. and the enthusiasm of one of his companions, who had made a voyage to the South Sea, awakened the desire for visiting tropical regions, and gave a coloring to his future life. On his return from England, he passed some time at a commercial academy in Hamburg, with a view of engaging in the pursuits of trade. But his inclinations strongly tended to the cultivation of physical science, and in 1791, he repaired to the School of Mines at Freiberg, where he received private lessons from the celebrated Werner, and enjoyed the friendship of Leopold von Buch. Freiesleben, and Del Rio His researches in this locality led to the prepara tion of a treatise on the fossil botany of Freiberg, which was published a year or two later (1793.) A larger work on the physiology of the nerves and muscles (1797-99) attests the predominant ten-

dency of his mind. The death of his mother in 1796 removed one of the obstacles to his cherished purpose of a grand scientific expedition to the tropics. After pursuing an extensive course of study in the application of astronomy to geography, and engaging in meteorological observations with Von Buch, he went to Paris, where he first made the acquaintance of Bonpland, with whom he passed the Winter of 1798 in Madrid. This was, in fact, the turning point of his life. Such a favorable impression did he make on the Spanish authorities, that he received permission to visit at pleasure any of the Spanish possessions in America or the Indian Ocean, with a guaranty of the free use of his astronomical instruments, and of no restraint in the collection of specimens in natural science.

In June, 1799, he embarked, in company with Bonpland, for South America, and arrived a Cumana in the middle of July. The next eighteen months were spent in an exploring tour through Venezuela; and in February, they left the sea-coast for the south, with a view of reaching the river Apure and the Orinoco. They passed over the cataracts of Atures and Maypures in Indian canoes to Fort San Carles on Rio Negro, about two degrees from the equator, and after a weary journey through the wilderness, returned to the Orinoco, of which they made the first exact scientific observation. From Cumana, at which they arrived in safety after their perilous excursion

months. They next went to B gots, the vicinity of which they carefully explored, and in September, 1801, continued their journey to the South, arriving in Quito, Jan. 6, 1802. Here they remained until the following June, pursuing their researches in the voicanic region, and ascending to hights which had never before been trodden by the foot of man. On June 23, 1802, they reach a hight of of 19,230 feet on the Chimborazo, which was more than 3,000 feet higher than the point attained by La Condamine in 1738. Here they planted their instruments upon a narrow ledge of rock which projected from the vast field of unfathomed snow. A broad, impassable chasm prevented their further advance; they were enveloped in thick fogs, and in an atmosphere of the most piercing cold; they breathed with difficulty, and blood burst from their eyes and lips. Only once has this elevation on the Chimborazo been surpassed, when Bonssingault, in 1831, attained a summit of 19,600 feet, by a different path from that chosen by Humboldt.

Crossing the passes of the Andes, the travelers pursued their way to the upper valley of the Amezon, and made a thorough exploration of that portion of Peru. In December, they sailed from Callao to Guayaquil, and after a second tedious voyage, arrived at Acapulco, March 23, 1803. Thence, they proceeded to Mexico, where they remained for several months, pursuing their researches in the volcanic regions, and making rich and valuable collections in natural history. In March, 1804, after exploring numerous localities on the Mexican coast, Humboldt sailed to Havana, where he remained for two months, gathering and arranging the materials for his "Political Essay on Cuba" (Paris, 1826). He next directed his attention to the United States, and accompanied by Bonpland, visited Phitadelphia and Washington, where he was treated with distinguished attention by President Jefferson, and after a brief sojourn, sailed for Bordeaux in July, 1804.

He now took up his temporary abode in Paris, where, in connection with Gay-Lussac, he devoted bimself to obemical researches, chiefly on the composition of the atmosphere, until the following March. After a journey to Italy, he returned to Berlin in December, 1805. In 1807 he accompanied Prince William of Prussia on a political mission to France, and with a view to the publication of his works, made Paris his residence until 1827. The first portion of his great work, "Voyage to the Equipoctial Regions of the New Continent," was published in Paris in 1809. In the Winter of 1827 he delivered a course of lectures in Berlin on the 'Cosmos," which were the foundation of his celebrated work of that name.

In 1829, Humboldt was commissioned by the Emperor Nicholas to make an expedition to the Altai and Ural Mountains, with a view to examining the mineral treasures of those regions. The tour extended through Moscow, Kasan, Tobolsk, and Barnaul to the Chinese frontier. He was accompanied by his two friends, Ehrenberg and Gustay Rose. The journey, which occupied nine months, is described in "Central Asia" (Paris, 1843). This journey furnished the most valuable contributions to the science of physical geography. New light was thrown on the volcanic agencies in Central Asia; many important facts were set forth on the soil, climate, and connection of the mountain chains; and owing to the interest which it awakened, a regular system of observations was established by the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, throughout the Russian Empire, for the purpose of noting the changes in meteorological phe nomena.

The political movements of 1830 gave the activity of Humboldt a political direction to a certain extent, but without diverting his attention from the pur-nite of science. In May, he attended the Crown Prince of Prussia to the last Diet of Waraw, and soon after was with the King at Teplitz; and on the accession of Louis Philippe, was commissioned by Frederic William III, tracknowledge the new dynasty at Paris, and to forward political intelligence from that capital to Berlin. He received many similar commissions within the course of the next twelve years, which required him to spend a considerable portion of his time in Paris.

Since 1842. Humboldt has resided at Berlin, engaged in the preparation of "Cosmos," which sums up the observations of a long life on what may be termed the "Harmonies of the Universe," receiving visits from strangers of every nation, who were attracted by his scientific fame, carrying on an extensive correspondence with men of learning in various departments of research, and cherishing the curiosity of youth with regard to every new discovery and phenomena in the realms of nature.

Humboldt was remarkable for combining the fruits of his own observations with the exhibition of whatever had been accomplished by other investigators in the field of physical inquiry. In this comprehensive department he was equally eminent as an explorer and a historian. As he detected every phenomenon with wonderful sagacity, so he recorded every discovery with unparalleled fideli-

ty. This is not the place to give an account of his contributions to science. His positive additions to the treasures of human knowledge would fill many volumes. But what will ever distinguish Humboldt from the mass of physical inquirers who had preceded him, is his study of the universe as a harm pions whole, and his search for the laws of order, beauty, and majesty beneath the apparent confusion and contradictions of isolated appearances.

PERSONAL.

-Cropsay, the artist, now in London, has recently finished two pictures-"A Tournament," and "Re turn from Hawking"-for Mr. Blodgett of this city.

-A letter to The Times, dated Paris, May 2, says: "At a dinner given to the superior officers of the Imperial Guard by the Emperor before their departure, his Majesty said to the officers, on bidding them adieu. We are going to have a Summer's work of it, but I hope we shall be able to hunt together at Compeigne in September. His Majesty limits the war to four menths. It is said he never appeared so gay and become a status of the said o ovous as at present."

-The husband of Mrs. Peter Perry of Port Clinton, Ohio, was drowned recently. The wife has since died of grief. From the moment she received the intelligence of his loss up to the hour of her death, a few days ago, she never exhibited signs of sanity, being perfectly wild and delirious. Four small

-It is asserted by Hungarians in Paris that Kossuti passed through that city about the 1st of May.

-Gen. Bouat, one of the ablest Generals of the French army in Italy, died suddenly two days ago at Susa, near Turin, from apoplexy.

-The young Duke of Chartres, second son of the late Duke of Orleans, whose year of military tuition at the school of Turin will end in June, has demanded and will receive an appointment in the Sardinian army. He is reported to have said that, not being able to serve in the French army, he should be proud

to fight by its side in the ranks of the Piedmontese. -The police officers of Washington have been on arrived in safety after their perilous excursion, the alert for some days, in consequence of rumors to they sailed to Havana, where they remained several the effect that a duel was on the tapis, to come off

in that neighborhood, between E. Louis Lowe and W. P. Mauleby, of Maryland. Mr. M. wisby arrived in Washington on Saturday last, it is enderstood, and steps toward a heeti's meeting were entered upon. subsequently, however, the difficulty was arranged temporarily or finally. It originated from sharp words that passed between the parties in a late legal contro-

-Padre Mirando, one of the noted church dignitaries in the city of Mexico, and obnoxious by reason of his activity and prominesce in opposition to the Liberals, was burned in effigy at Vera Cruz on the evening of Saturday, the 23d.

-Six of the midshipmen implicated in the late "tar and feathers" affair at Annapolis Academy have been dismissed from the institution. They are all from

Pennsylvania. -Littlefield, the North Adams seducer, was at

Madison, Ind., a few days ago, and went thence to Memphis, Tenn. A Madison correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette says that Littlefield had gone from North Adams to Boston, Boston to Montreal, as the friend of the lady suspected. At Montreal he embarked on the Grand Trunk Railroad, went to Toronto, thence to Detroit, back to New-York, thence to Indianapolis, and to this spot. Littlefield was very anxious, during his brief stay at this place, to learn all about the schools and churches of the town. The education of the young seems to be his only care; indeed, to look at him, one would suppose that butter would not melt in his mouth."

-Private letters say that the Count de Chambord left Frohsdorf, in Austria, the day the Austrian ultimatum was sent to the King of Sardinia. As a Freechman, and, in his own opinion, the chief of Frenchmen, he could not remain in the enemy's do minions during the war. It is believed he will fix himself in Scotland as an ultra-neutral territory. His palace at Venice has been taken by the Austrians for

-Mr. C. J. Corwin, for a long time the editor and one of the proprietors of The Jefferson City (Mo.) Examiner, has retired from the post, and Mr. W. G. Cheeney become editor and proprietor.

-The City Council of Baltimore, by invitation the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, have gone on an excursion to Parkersburg, where they will make an inspection of the tunnels on the North-Western Railway.

-Miss Way and Professor Wilson left New-Orleans, the 3d inst., in a balloon, came down too low, the anchor caught in a tree, and they had to remain all night, suspended at some forty feet above the earth, and not able to descend on account of the darkness. Finally, when day came, Miss Way let herself down, with the aid of a rope, and went in search of help The balloon was got down safely.

-The Hon. Addison H. Laffin, Senator from the Herkimer and Otsego District, will sail for Europe on the 28th. Mr. Raymond of The Times, also sails that day.

-A correspondent sends us the following commer on the recent speech of Mr. Hiram Ketchum at the meeting of the Tract Society:

meeting of the Tract Society:

"In this speech Mr. Ketchum virtually comes out in defense of the African slave-trade. For this he should be placed in all ance with Caleb Cushing, who, in order to piease John 'Tyler, and get the appointment of Minister to China, said, on the flow of Congress, after securing his election by making large promises to the Abolitionsts of Massachusetts, by which he obtained their votes: 'It was a morbid centimentality that ever could have induced the Congress of the United States to have abolished the African slave-trade.' On the delivery of this speech he received the appointment of Minister to China.

"There was once a Hiram Ketchum in your city whom I looked upon as awarm and gener us-hearted young man, and a thorough and uncompromising Abolitionist. He and I were members the old Abolition Society, of which Chief-Justice Jay was the first Fresident. Hiram offered me the Constitution to sign.' Here,' said he, are proud names at the head of the list-John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Lafaye to,' Ac. And now I find that the present Hiram Ketchum lent this aid to choke down the present John Jay for uttering the feedings and sontiments of his grandfather, the first President of the Society. Can you, tell me whether the present Hiram is the same man who are peated the 'proud names,' as he called them, of Jay, Hamilton and others!"

—A correspondent at Springfield, Masa, sends us

-A correspondent at Springfield, Mass, sends u the subjoined interesting information;

"In your paper of the 16th inst. you say that Judge Hallbook than allieby her been hardwood. All the a finished that proceed the present the present that the same of the present who was knighted. It was probably an allust made to Queen Victoria and her father, in a poem written by the Chief Justice, which procured him the title, of which he is even way worthy. The Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victor was Commender in Chief of all the forces in British North America. was Commander in Chief of all the forces in British North America; and the present Cafef-Jartice, when a young man, was a sifeer under him when he was in Halifax. I remember him well myself, having been born in Halifax. Sam Silck was Judge of an inferior Court, but as unlike Sir Brenton Haliban, as you can well conceive two men could be. The latte is a venerable old gentleman, over eighty years of age."

-That curious, romantico-scientific book on Love. by Michelet, the French historian and savant, has ist been translated in this city, under the supervision of Dr. J. W. Palmer, and will be published in a few days by Rudd & Carleton. This is the first English translation of it.

-A Memphis paper says that Mr. A. N. Dickens, younger brother of Charles Dickens, is now in Mendota this week.

-The Hop, Sherrard Clemens is able to walk, and assured that in time he will wholly recover the use of his limbs; but, as a matter of prudence, he will have to "ching to his crutches for some months."

-The number of ex-Congressmen in Kansas is large. John A. Allison, formerly of the Beaver Dis trict, Pennsylvania, is in the lumber trade at Atchison. Thomas L. Aiken, late Representative from Missouri, is speculating in real estate in Leavenworth. Fred. P. Stanton, who for ten years represented one of the Tennessee Districts, is practicing law at Le e p pten. Epaphroditus Ransom, formerly Repre sentative from, and afterward Governor of Michigan is Register in the Land Office at Fort Scott. J. W. Whitfield, who twice mis-represented Kansas in the House (to which he was elected by Missouri votes). holds the same position in the Land Office at Kicka-poo. Gen. "Jim" Lane, who in 1851, was a member of the National Congress from Indiana, is practicing law in Lawrence. John Pettit, who, while a United States Senator from the same State, was so epigramatically anathemetized by Benton as a "great liar, and a dirty dog, falsifying public history, and slandering private character," divides his time between drinkng whisky and sitting upon the Supreme Beach of the Territory. It is understood that any of these gentlemen would, if it were absolutely forced upon them, accept a seat in the United States Senate from the future State of Kansus.

-Lawrence is hardly preserving its reputation as peaceful community. Since the caning of Dr. Robinon by Judge Conway, two months ago, G. W. Brown of The Herald assaulted a gentleman, who is turn promptly knocked him down with an ox whip, and then sued him for assault and battery. A fedays later, a "shooting-scrape" occurred, in which one John Lowry was seriously, if not fatally wound ed; and last week, Mr. D-, formerly of Boston, and snother person, inculged in the recreation of calling hard names, which soon logically ripened into knock-down arguments and blackened eyes.

-The Hon, J. C. McKibben and the editor of The San Francisco National recently passed a challenge for a duel, but friends effected a reconciliation.

-John Wood, the comedian, caused the arrest of is mother-in-law, Mrs. Vining, for an attempt to take away his child on the Panama mail steamer, by which Mrs. Wood left for this port.

-The Hon. Frank Blair, jr., was in Leavenworth ast week, on his way to the Republican Convention at Osawatamie. -The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Osgood of Springfield cele

brated their golden wodding on Monday evening, in company with twenty or thirty children and grand children, and scores of friends. -The Senier Class of Harvard College have voted by a large majority to invite the President, the Rev.

Dr. Walker, to deliver the Baccalaureate Sermon this year. -Mr. B. H. Kinney of Worcester has nearly completed a bust in clay of Isaiah Thomas, the leading benefactor of the American Antiquarian Society, and

the founder of The Massachusetts Spy. Those who

remember Mr. Thomas call the work a successful

-The Hon. Samuel Dill died at Came lus on the 1st inst., aged 51 years. In 1808, as Major N' the New-York State infentry, he had command of the entire Norther frontier from the St. Lawrence to Magara, and Ger. Winfield Scott served under him as Liea tenant in the line. In 1812 he removed to Auburn, being then United States Commissioner. While a resident of Auburn he took a very active part in politics, and was twice elected a member of the Legislature from Caynga County. He removed to Camillus in 1829. and retiring f om public life, devoted the remainder of his ays to the pur-uits of agriculture. During his locy life, Judge Dill maintained a spotless reputation. For some time previous to his death he had been nearly blind, but he retained his faculties remarkably well to the day of his death.

POLITICAL.

-A writer in The Pennsylvanian asks whether Major Botts is thought of seriously for the Presidency, to which The Louisville Journal replies: " No; but we understand Minor Botts is."

-The Richmond Enquirer formally repudiates Jefferson as a political teacher. Aristotle, who was a servant of Philip of Macedon, and reared his son Alexander to become a conqueror and despot, The Enquirer says, "gives the most satisfactory theory of society. He maintains that it did not originate by compact, as taught by Locke, Blackstone, Jefferson. and others, but is as old and as natural as man. The Enquirer is not very clear as to what the theory of Aristotle was, but as The Enquirer finds in it an argument for Slavery, doubtless it was that those who were strong should get all they could and keep all they got. Jefferson's theory of equal rights because of an equal humanity, The Enquirer repudiates.

-The Washington States (Douglas organ) advises Mr. Buchanan to convene Congress on the third Monday in September-the substantial reason for an extra session being furnished by our peculiar relations with Mexico. The States adds that, as far as "concerns detriment to good neighborhood, peace and commerce, 'the gem of the Antilles' is a mere stalkingborse to us at present, while Mexico is a loud, outspoken, palpable reality."

-Mr. Wm. F. Samford, the man to whom Gov. Wise addressed his thirty-column letter, is out as an independent Southern Rights candidate for Governor of Alabama. In his card of announcement, he says he appeals from the politicians to the people.

-Mr. J. Heron Foster is mentioned as candidate for the Sepate of Pennsylvania from Pittsburgh. Mr. Foster is editor of The Pittsburgh Dispatch, and has served in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives with much distinction and usefulness. He is a Republican, and a man of high character and ability.

-The Louisville papers, says The Cincinnati Commercial, are remarkably quiet about the Democratic Convention in the Congressional District in which that city is situated, which assembled on Saturday and nominated Col. Holt to make the race with Col. Marshall. Col. Holt took the " Non-intervention" position, and the Convention nominated James Guthric for the Presidency. This should be satisfactory to both wings of the Democrary. The Louisville District is now very close. The contest between Holt and Marshall will be doubtful. It is probable that at the conclusion of the race a blanket would cover both nags.

-A Leavenworth correspondent of The Chicag Press and Tribune says that the predominant parties in Kansas "are the 'Opposition' (Republican) and the Douglas or Free-State Democracy. The Administration seems to have about as many friends here as in Illinois, and so more, to wit: Government officials and expectants, and nobody else. The Americans in this city held their meeting on Saturday night, and had sixteen members in good standing present, all teld, whereupon they very wisely pronounced the go to whatever party they chose, and 'wiggle."

-The Oberlin prisoners, in jail at Cleveland, have issued an address to the people of the Western Reserve, setting forth the facts of their case, and declaring the reasons of their refusal to enter into new recognizances. They charge the Court with a desire to bumiliate them and insure their conviction, but express a firm determination to follow the course they have adopted, preferring to remain prisoners rather than yield.

-The Town of Seekonk, Mass., which gave 148 votes to Mr. Beach for Governor, last year, and 110 for Mr. Banks, gave 16 votes for the two years' amendment to 7 against it. We presume the Seekonk Democrats, like Gen. Cushing, or The Boston Cou-rier, are very desirous of "fixing the onus of the deed" on the right party.

-The Republican State Convention of Maine be held in Portland on Monday, the 6th of July.

DISASTER ON THE CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD.

FIFTEEN OR TWENTY INJURED. From The Albany Journal, 18th.

When the New-York Express train, which left Buffalo early this morning, was passing a crossing about a mile west of Jordan Station (about 10 o'clock), a cow leaped on to the track and was caught between the tender truck and baggage car. The latter was instantly upset, and two of the passenger cars, forced upon the ruins, were crushed to pisces.

The passenger cars were filled with passengers, and the crash was terrible, as the train was moving at express speed. The conductor, Thomas S. Gifford of Rochester (one of the oldest and most estimable men in the employ of the Company), was instantly killed and twenty or twenty-five injured. Two (a gentle men and lady) are believed to be badly injured. Another lady had an arm broken.

[By Telegraph.]

STRACUSE, Wednesday, May 18, 1859. As the 5 o'clock morning express train from Buffale New-York was passing the crossing one mile west of Jordan, a cow sprang on the track between the engine and the baggage-car, throwing off the baggage and three passenger cars. Thomas S. Gifford, conductor, was instantly killed,

and fifteen to twenty injured, three of them, it is feared, fatally. The train is momentarily expected to arrive here, when we shall obtain the names of the injured.

2.30.-The train is in with the wounded, and Mesers. Wilkinson, Randall and Chittenden are engaged in getting a list of the names of those injured, and attending to their wants. Only one person was killed, and that was the conductor.

The reporter at Syracuse promised to forword full details of the disaster, and we understand that he did so; but owing to some blundering at the telegraph here, we have failed to receive

SECOND TRIAL OF JAMES GLASS FOR MURDER.-THIRD DAY.

COURT OF OVER AND TREMINER-MAY 18.—Before
Judge DAVIES.
The People, &c. ast James Glass.
The Court did not adjourn on Tuesday till 12 o'clock,
at which time the defense had commerced their testimony. Thi
moraling the trial was resumed, and a large amount of testimony
was given on the part of the defendant. It went to show t a
James Glass was not at the place when the shot was fired.

James Class was not at the place when the shot was fired.

Mr. Whiting commenced summing up for the deferment about 3½ o'clock, and continued speaking three hours. His argument was very forcible and eloquent.

Mr. Waterbury followed on the part of the prosecution, closely analyzing the testimony of the witnesses. The Judge then charged the Jury, calling their at tention to the principal points of the evidence, and expounding the law relative to murder and mansiaughter, after which the Jury retired, it then being 11 o'clock.

CANAL BREAK.—We learn from The Rockest
Union that a breach occurred in the Eric Canal, neo
Brighton, on the night of the 15th, which would prob
ably interrupt navigation for two or three days,

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT RACE TESTERDAY.

The great double-team match yesterday between Ethan Allen and mate and Lantern and mate took place as advertised. It resulted in favor of Ethen Allen. There were five heats; three were won by Ethen Allen: Lastern took none.

A good deal of money was bet; the odds, from beginning to end, always being in favor of Ethen Allen.

There was some complaint by the driver of Ribas and his friends that Lantern ran. This was unfound ed. To an indifferent observer the match appeared perfectly fair throughout. Ethan Allen is justly continued in the continued of the continued tled to all the honors of a great trumph. He houest, and did not break from beginning to out. He is, probably, to-day, the most valuable tretting stallien on the face of the globe. His party have so occasion to either bluster or complain. At the same time, Lantern is, apparently, the faster horse of the two. He lost the race by breaking. Whenever be broke, his skillful rider, Mr. Horace Jones, bell him up, and Ethan gained on him decidedly, and in one heat the gap at the end of the third quarter must have been some 300 yards; yet, at the Judger stand Lantern had very nearly closed it up.

The first heat was equal to Flora Temple's been

time, the quickest ever made-2:24]. After this the race fell rapidly, and the track was very muddy and

The concourse of people was very large-generally estimated at 10,000. Many of them were Western and Southern merchants and traders. Com. Vanderbilt, and some other distinguished citizens of the metropolis, were in attendance. The unusual respectability of the crowd was remarked. There were a few card-tables outside, but they received no favor. Any absence, however, of the ordinary number of blacklegs, blackguards and thimble-riggers was fully made up by the conduct of the Long Island Railroad Company. This august corporation monopolized the little joker yesterday. They advertised to take passengers to and from the Course for fifty cents cach. We have now on our desk, as we write, four of their tickets, inscribed as follows:

"Railroad ticket from Union Course to Brooklys." E. THOMPSON, Ticket Agent."

The gentleman who purchased these and their counterparts for himself and three boys, at full price, could not get a single seat, going out; but he did not complain of being obliged to stand up. After the race, he, with his sons, was at the cars about half an hour before they started. He went to every car of the train, and found them all not merely filled, but crowded with passengers standing down to the lowest step of the platform. He sought out an employee of the Company-young Mr. Morris, a son of the President-and, upon stating that he had four tickets, and inquiring if he could get a ride, was assured, with characteristic insolence, "Yes, Sir, I hope so, sometime." The gentleman, with his boys, was obliged to walk, in a drenching rain, to Snedeker's, and thence through mud, ankle deep, to East New-York, and they finally reached the city about 10 o'clock If he were to follow the illustrious example of Gov. Marcy, who charged the State for mending a rent in his pantaloons, and charge the Company with four pairs of pants ruined, and four pairs of French bootsand they assuredly deserve to be "booted"-he

could run up quite a bill.

It would be well for the Stockholders of the L. L. E. R. Co. to inquire, before their next annual election, whether an entire new management of the Corpora tion would not be wholesome. Also, whether there is, at present, in the whole country, a railroad corporation more unpopular with those doing business with it, and living along the route of the road.

The rainy state of the weather yesterday did not prevent the race; and to the unbounded honor of Mr. Je seph Hall, the owner of Lantere, be it said that matchs made by him always take place at the appointed

Green be " the turf"; but may " wet blankets" rest. on the Long Island Railroad and its present manage-Below is the summary of the race by our regular re-

SUMMARY.
UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Wednesday, May
1, 1850. Match \$10,000. Mile heats. Best three in free to

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of this Committee was held last evening at the Republican headquar'ers, No. 618 Broadway. The President, Mr. S. B. Durchen, in the chair. After the disposal of some routine business, a resolution was introduced by Mr. McLeop of the a resolution was introduced by Mr. McLrop of the Sixteenth Ward very strongly condenning the action of Mr. Breuninghausen in the Board of Yen Governors, who was charged with conspiring in the machinations of the Democrats, and as strongly approving of the conduct of Mr. Smith. After considerable discussion the matter was laid over until the next regular meeting, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Breuninghausen an opportunity to explain. The neeting then adjourned.

We learn that the proprietors of the Metropolitan Theater bave given the use of that establishment to o the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Committee, who will produce there Dr. Ward's opera, which was performed in private with such success a few me since, and respecting which so much curiosity has been manifested. Some prominent professional singers will take part in the performance, though it will be mainly undertaken by amateurs. It will take place some two

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Seamans of Hartland, in this county, committed suicide yesterday, May 12, by hanging beself in the front room of the house using a part of a skein of yarn, which she looped around her neck, as is supposed, while standing in a chair, hirching the other end to a hook or fastening on the wall, and stepped off the chair. Mrs. Seaman was a married woman, with a family of three children, the eldest aged 11 years. Her husband owns a good farm, and is well off in the world. Mrs. S. had been for some time partially insane, but not sufficiently so to lead to the suspicion that she would destroy herself. Mr. S. was at work at the time on his farm, and the children were all at school. She was found a short time after her death, and Coroner Jones was called, and belt as inquest on the body. The verdict of the Jury was in accordance with the above.

[Lockport Courter and Jennal.

A ROMANTIC SUICIDE, PROBABLE. Monday evening, the police of the Seventh Station found the dead bodies of two persons, one a woman about fifty years of age, and the other of a girl about ten years of age, on the flats off Maverick street, East Boston. They were interlocked in a close mutual embrace with found, and it is thought that they committed unic together. The woman was apparently English, and was dressed in a black bombazine dress; the girl was dressed in a brown bombazine. Coroner Parker, has taken charge of the bodies, and they now await identification.

taken charge of the bodies, and they now await idealsection.

AREST FOR BIGAMY.—Thomas Murphy was arrested yesterday by Officer McCuily, and held to ball
by Justice Mederaft, on a charge of bigasay. It is alleged that Murphy was married in Irehad 25 years
ago, and lived with his wife several years. Some teayears since he came to this country clone, and after
being for some time he married again—his last wifeheing a younger and more prepossessing, woman than
the urst. He lived with her several years, when his
first wife came to this country, and Murphy returned
to her, leaving his second with a Jersey City, and
lived with the first in this city. Here he was traced
by the injured lady, who, learning the discumstances,
mede complaint against him, sed he was accordingly
arrested. [Newark Jeverther, Wernesday,
Prick's Prak.—A young man who left his home

Arrested. [Newark / divertilier, Wednesday, Park's Prak.—A young man who left his home Rephester in February hast for the Pikar Peak good mines, writes from Fort Laramin, under date of April 20, that after stopping at the diggings about ten days, he become fully satisfied that the whole thing of these being gold on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mowards is one of the greatest humbogs of the day, and it is his opinion that not less than 50,000 mea are destined to suffer, that a few speculators may make a few dollars on village lots. [New Redford Standard A Northern Reptist paper devois over a cold

A Northern Baptist paper devotes over a cold and a half to the question. "How can a Christian b laveholder, or how can a layer older be a Christian

And had the titlers of it seemed